

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff,

v.

MICHAEL J. POLNETT,

Defendant.

CASE NO. CR11-5080 RJB

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
COMPASSIONATE RELEASE
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C § 3582
(C)(1)

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on the above-referenced motion (Dkt. 162). The Court is familiar with the records and files herein and all documents filed in support of, and in opposition to, the motion.

THE LAW¹

In pertinent part, 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1) reads as follows:

(c) Modification of an imposed term of imprisonment.--The court may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed except that--

(1) in any case--

(A) the court, upon motion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, or upon motion of the defendant after the defendant has fully exhausted all administrative

¹ The sections herein on The Law and Discussion – Legal Issues are taken from this Court’s Order Granting Motion for Compassionate Release (Dkt 209) in *United States v McPherson*, WDWA Cause Number CR94-5708RJB, and are equally applicable here.

rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a motion on the defendant's behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant's facility, whichever is earlier, may reduce the term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of probation or supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the unserved portion of the original term of imprisonment), after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if it finds that—

- (i) extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction; or
- (ii)

and that such a reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission[.]

The Policy Statement referenced by the statute is USSG § 1B1.13 was required by 28 U.S.C. § 944(f), which provides:

The Commission, in promulgating general policy statements regarding the sentencing modification provisions in section 3582(c)(1)(A) of title 18, shall describe what should be considered extraordinary and compelling reasons for sentence reduction, including the criteria to be applied and a list of specific examples. Rehabilitation of the defendant alone shall not be considered an extraordinary and compelling reason.

In pertinent part, the policy statement at USSG § 1B1.13 provides:

Upon motion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), the court may reduce a term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the unserved portion of the original term of imprisonment) if, after considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), to the extent that they are applicable, the court determines that--

- (1) (A) Extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant the reduction; or . . .
- (2) The defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community, as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g); and
- (3) The reduction is consistent with this policy statement.

Commentary

Application Notes:

1. Extraordinary and Compelling Reasons. – Provided the defendant meets the requirements of subdivision (2), extraordinary and compelling reasons exist under any of the circumstances set forth below:

(A) Medical Condition of the Defendant –

(i) The defendant is suffering from a terminal illness (i.e., a serious and advance illness with an end of life trajectory). A specific prognosis of life expectancy (i.e., a probability of death within a specific time period) is not required. Examples include metastatic solid-tumor cancer, amyotrophic later sclerosis (ALS), end-stage organ disease, and advance dementia.

(ii) The defendant is –

- (I) suffering from a serious physical or medical condition,
- (II) suffering from a serious functional or cognitive impairment, or
- (III) experiencing deteriorating physical or mental health because of the aging process

that substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility and from which he or she is not expected to recover.

(B) **Age of the Defendant.**--The defendant is (i) at least 65 years old; (ii) is experiencing a serious deterioration in physical or mental health because of the aging process; and (iii) has served at least 10 years or 75 percent of his or her term of imprisonment, whichever is less.

(C) **Family Circumstances** –

(i) The death or incapacitation of the caregiver of the defendant's minor child or minor children.

(ii) The incapacitation of the defendant's spouse or registered partner when the defendant would be the only available caregiver for the spouse or registered partner.

(D) **Other Reasons.**—As determined by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, there exists in the defendant's case an extraordinary and compelling reasons other than, or in combination with, the reasons described in subdivision (A) through (C).

2. **Foreseeability of Extraordinary and Compelling Reasons.**—For purposes of this policy statement, an extraordinary and compelling reason need not have been unforeseen at the time of sentencing in order to warrant a reduction in the term of imprisonment. Therefore, the fact that an extraordinary and compelling reason reasonably could have been known or anticipated by the sentencing court does not preclude consideration for a reduction under this policy statement.

3. **Rehabilitation of Defendant.**—Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(t), rehabilitation of the defendant is not, by itself, an extraordinary and compelling reason for purposes of this policy statement.

4. **Motion by the Director or the Bureau of Prisons.**—A reduction under this policy statement may be granted only upon motion by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The Commission encourages the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to file such a motion if the defendant meets any of the circumstances set forth in Application Note 1. The court is in a unique position to determine whether the circumstances warrant a reduction (and, if so, the amount of reduction), after considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and the criteria set forth in this policy statement, such as the defendant's medical condition, the defendant's family circumstances, and whether the defendant is a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community.

This policy statement shall not be construed to confer upon the defendant any right not otherwise recognized in law.

DISCUSSION

In this case, Defendant seeks early release from a 262-month sentence “based on his medical conditions and his age, particularly given his heightened risk of infection of COVID-19.” Dkt. 162 at page 1.

Defendant is 48 years of age and is incarcerated at FMC Lexington. He has served approximately 117 months of his sentence.

Defendant has complied with the 30-day exhaustion of his administrative remedies requirement.

Defendant does not qualify for the medical condition provisions under the USSG Application Notes cited above because, although he is suffering from serious permanent medical conditions leading to serious functional impairment, there is no showing that his conditions “substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility.” Nor does Defendant qualify under the other provision of the Commentary.

The foregoing finding leaves Defendant with one legal possibility – the “catch-all” provision found in Paragraph 1(d) of the Commentary: Does Defendant’s case present extraordinary and compelling reasons to grant his motion, other than or in combination with, the other reasons listed in the commentary?

First, Defendant has had, and has been ill from, COVID-19, and he argues that he is at risk from reinfection and is deeply concerned about that possibility. However, the showing made here only leaves open questions about the possibility of reinfection. Furthermore, it appears that the Bureau of Prisons is now reasonably successful in managing the COVID-19 infection rate at

1 FMC Lexington. Defendant may well be as safe or safe from reinfection at FMC Lexington than
2 if he was released

3 Second, Defendant's various medical and mental conditions, although serious and
4 ongoing, appear to be reasonably well medically managed within the prison system. Those
5 conditions are not, as described herein, extraordinary and compelling.

6 Third, Defendant's stated desire to assist his brother with his mother's care is laudable,
7 but it does not qualify under the USSG Commentary. This factor is in Defendant's favor, but is
8 not compelling.

9 Fourth, according to the Court's calculations, stemming from his arrest on January 6,
10 2011, defendant has served approximately 117 months of his 262 month sentence: less than 50%
11 but very near the threshold of 10 years found in the USSG Commentary Under "Age of the
12 Defendant." His age, 48, is far less than the threshold age in the Commentary.

13 The Court's conclusion is that all reasons presented, taken in combination, do not amount
14 to extraordinary or compelling reasons justifying the compassionate release Defendant seeks.²

15 In light of the foregoing conclusions, it is not necessary for the Court to attempt to
16 analyze the 18 U.S.C. § 3553 factors, or the question of dangerousness.³

17 ORDER

18 For the foregoing reasons, Defendant's Motion for Compassionate Release Pursuant to 18
19 U.S.C § 3582 (C)(1) is DENIED.

23 ² The Probation Office's Compassionate Release Investigation does not recommend for or against the motion.

24 ³ The Defendant should be congratulated and praised for the progress he has made during his incarceration.

1 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and
2 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

3 Dated this 22nd day of September, 2020.

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6 ROBERT J. BRYAN
7 United States District Judge
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